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The Parade of the Ships

The fleet of all nations is here at last, and a noble body of ships it proves to be. It is notably a collection of cruisers. Brazil's fine Aquidaban may be called a line-ofbattle ship of the second class, and our own Miantonomoh is a low freeboard coast defender: but the cruiser is the prevailing type everywhere, whether armored, like Russia's Dimitri Donskol, or protected like the Jean Bart of France.

That European nations should send cruisers rather than battle ships to represent them is natural, while our own battle ships are not yet built. Half a dozen of them are under construction, the Maine, the Texas, the lows the Indiana, the Massachusetts, and the Oregon, but none is far enough ad vanced to take a place in the line.

Ind ed, magnificent and wholly unexampled in the Western world as is this pageant, there is a certain sense that, as far as our own navy is concerned, it is still a little premature. Even June might have seen four new ships in the American contingent, and among them the pride of our navy, the New York. Russia, also, would have had her big armored cruisers Nakhioff and Pamjat Azova released from the Baltic ice in sesson to take part.

But as it is, the review will show an as semblage of splendid ships. There is the great Argentine flyer, Nueve de Julio, with per nearly 23 knots, the Nancy Hanks of the fleet. There is the Blake, the finest allround ship in the show, since our New York is not there to take first place. There is Spain's Reins Regente, in her day the fastest cruiser in the world, beating 20 knots half a dozen years ago. There is Holland's Van Speyk, not a racer, but most velcome in the Hudson, where an interna tional review should certainly have a guest from the Netherlands. There is Germany's Kaiserin Augusta, a splendid type of the most modern commerce destroyer. There are Italy's cruisers, among the fastest in their day, and Portugal's contribution from ber little navy. Indeed, not a ship on the list is without some point of interest.

With this array, our own protected cruisers need not, as a whole, fear comparisons although both in power and speed they will all be far outdone by some of our vessels now in the water or on the stocks in various stages of completion.

It was a happy thought to hold this pageant as a tribute to the great sailor of four centuries ago, and the leading maritime powers of the world have courteously aided in carrying it out. In the contrast of the three caravels with the remainder of the fleet the story of four hundred years of naval architecture is told.

The Banks and the Treasury.

The proposition has been made, whether with or without the sanction of the Secretary of the Treasury does not yet appear that the banks of this city shall lend the Government \$50,000,000 in gold upon the pledge of bonds, which the banks shall have the privilege of buying outright a year hence if the loan is not repaid.

Waiving for the moment the discussion of the question whether the Secretary has or has not authority to enter into the proposed transaction, a difficulty stands in the way of consummating it, which seems not to have occurred to its advocates.

According to their statement of last Saturday the banks which are asked to part with this \$50,000,000 in gold had deposits to the amount of \$440,794,400. The national banks are required by law, and the State banks by a rule of the Clearing House, to keep on hand a reserve of lawful money to the amount of one-fourth of their deposits. This fourth on Saturday was \$110,198,600, and the actual reserve consisted of \$52,727,700 in legal tender notes and \$72,254,100 in specie, presumably gold, making together \$124,981,800, or \$14,783,200 beyond the reserve needed.

If, now, the banks should surrender \$50,000,000 of their gold, they would, supposing their stock of it to be held in proportion to their deposits, impair their surplus by nearly \$35,000,000. The consequence would be that they would have either to call in loans enough to pay off deposits to the amount of \$140,000,000, or else to gather in from circulation \$35,000,000 of either gold or legal tenders to make good their required rve. As a matter of fact, the surplus of \$14.783,200 is held by a few large banks and the rest would have to deal in this way with their share of a deficiency of nearly \$50,000,900, instead of \$35,000,000.

How great a perturbation in business such an operation would cause, we need not point out. That it should be gravely proposed by a Government official proves that he lacks either the capacity or the wis dom required for his position.

Mr. Bayard, Mr. Schurz, and Mr. Thur man on " Paramount Authority."

The Philadelphia Press reminds THE SU that President GRANT sent Gen. OBVILLE E. Barcock to San Domingo as his persons representative and special agent, and that BABCOCK, acting upon the principle of paramount authority," negotiated a trea ty of annexation and established an Ameri pan protectorate. "He assumed full diplo matic powers," says the Press. " He stood in short, precisely as Mr. BLOUNT does to day, except that he raised the American flag, while Mr. BLOUNT has hauled it down but in both cases this power was assumed and exercised over the head of the representative of the United States by the repreentative of the President."

We are obliged to our esteemed contemporary for the reference. It is valuable, for enables us to recall the indignation with which certain eminent and patriotic Democrats regarded this act of usurpation on the part of Gen. GRANT, and denounced the theory that paramount authority can be conferred by the President without the advice

and consent of the United States Senate. BABCOCK went out to San Domingo in 1869 with ide is of his power and paramountness very much like those which Mr. BLOUNT must have derived from the letter of creden tials, that Mr. CLEVELAND wrote for him On Sept. 4 he signed a protocol of a treaty the other signatory being MANUEL MARIA GAUTIER, Secretary of State of the Dominican Republic. This document is the mest extraordinary thing in the archives I American diplomacy, with the possible xeaption of President CLEVELAND's letter of credentials investing Mr. BLOUNT with paramount authority in all matters affecting our relations with Hawaii. In this protocal Gen. Grant's special Commissioner

styled himself "Gen. ORVILLE E. BARCOCK, Alde-de-Camp to his Excellency General ULYSSES S. GRANT, President of the United States of America, and his Special Agent to the Dominican Republic."

It is not on this aspect of the Dominican incident that we now intend to dwell. Publie sontiment refused to tolerate so gross a usurpation of power by an Executive not sensitive to constitutional limitations. The outrageous character of the proceeding was apparent to every citizen schooled in American principles, whether he was friendly or hostile to Gen. GRANT and his Adminis tration. The treaty based on the BABCOCK-GAUTIER protocol was rejected by the Senate on June 30, 1870. When the Senate met in the following December, the friends of the President, with OLIVER P. MORTON at their head, made an effort to cover Gen. GBANT's humiliation, and to enable him to retreat without too much scandal from the untenable position he had occupied in the affair with BARCOCK, by offering in the Senate a joint resolution which empowered the President to appoint three Commissioners to investigate matters on the island, and to report. The proposed Commission was intended merely to collect information. No diplomatic responsibility or paramount authority was to be conferred upon the Commissioners. They were to serve with out compensation, except for their actual expenses. And yet, inoffensive and inconpicuous as were to be the functions of these Commissioners, as compared with the paramount powers of a Commissioner

President alone, and did not require the concurrent action of the Senate. Among the eminent Democrats who op posed Mr. Morron's resolution on this ground was the Hon. THOMAS F. BAYARD of Delaware. Senator BAYARD moved to amend the resolution by inserting the words "by and with the advice and consent of the Senate." in the clause authorizing the President to appoint the Commissioners. We quote from Mr. BAYARD's speech

posed by the Democrats of the Senate.

on the ground that It vested the

appointment of the Commissioners in the

BLOUNT, the

of Dec. 21, 1870:

resolution was stoutly op-

"The daty of this Commission, as the Presiden terms it, is to negotiate a treaty with some foreign Government. By what name would you term the negotiators of a treaty with a foreign country? I they be not Ministers to a foreign country, Ambassa dors then I fail to understand the meaning of words and if they are Ambassadors or Ministers to a foreign country, as plainly they are intended to be by this resolution, then the Constitution of the United States requires that they shall be appointed by and with the consent of the Senate. Perhaps a reference to the Constitution may be considered, in the time in which we live, not partic ularly important or of much weight; but it does affect me still, and for that reason, if there were no other, should say it was proper that the amendment should prevail. I recollect very well, and most of the Sen ators recollect, that the treaty of Ghent was negoti ated by Commissioners, as we well know, and I apprehend these Commissioners were appointed by the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. There can be no doubt on that subject; and think the proposition would have been monstrous that the President of the United States should be enabled to appoint foreign Ministers of such dignity and impor tance without the intervention of the Senate of the

United States." Another eminent Senator, the Hon, CARI SCHURZ, then a Republican, took this view

"You might just as well say that when the President appoints a Collector of Customs whom he may pretento know better than we do, that therefore the advic and consent of the Senate might be dispensed with It is not dispensed with in such insignificant cases and I ask why in the name of common sense it should be dispensed with in this important one ?"

Still more aggressive and impressive was the language used by the Hon. ALLEN G. THURMAN of Ohio in resisting the proposition that the President should be allowed to send merely personal representatives on

any diplomatic business whatsoever: "If the President cannot appoint a foreign Minister of the lowest grade to make the most insign fleant treaty in the world without the advice and consent of the Senate; if he cannot send a Minister or a Charge d'Affaires to the Rajah of Borneo without the ad ter and consent of the Senate of the United States; if he annot appoint a Minister to one of the little forth American republics, Nicaragua, or the like, without the advice and consent of the Senate of the United States. where they have nothing to do, will you say that he shall appoint, without the advice and consent of the Senate, three Commissioners to inaugurate this question of the annexation of Dominica to this Govern ment? If you appoint a Minister to the Sandwich Is ands to negotiate a treaty about cocoanuts and by names, you would require the advice and consent of the fenate; you would be obliged to have it."

Mr. BAYARD was Secretary of State during Mr. CLEVELAND'S first term as President, and during Mr. CLEVELAND's second term is to be the Ambassador to Eng land. Mr. CARL SCHURZ is a statesman in whose judgment Mr. CLEVELAND must have great confidence, if Mr. CLEVELAND admires Mr. Schurz as fervently as Mr. Schurz admires Mr. CLEVELAND. Mr. THURMAN PAR for Vice-President on the ticket with Mr. CLEVELAND four years ago; and the President must be aware of the soundness and strength of that veteran's perceptions of

constitutional principles. Before writing his letter of credentials investing Mr. BLOUNT, his personal representative, with paramount authority, if the President had consulted any one of these three distinguished gentlemen, he might have been prevented from committing an extraordinary error.

Waiters and Tipping.

The hotel and restaurant walters, organtred as an International Association, held s mass meeting on Sunday night to explain to the public the reason why they are demanding higher wages. This is that their present pay, which is from \$20 to \$25 a month, is not enough for the support of a family. The smaller wages, it was asserted, are paid at DELMONICO'S.

These are small wages for men with fam-

illes, but they are thus low because these waiters have a chance to increase them with fees or tips paid by patrons of the establishments in which they are employed. For that reason the higher the class of the restaurant the more likely it is to pay the lower rate of wages, it being assumed by both employer and servant that the richer custom will pay larger fees. Hence the most expert waiters compete for employment in the extensively patronized high-class restaurants, even if the wages be lower, these being less of a consideration with them than the greater amount of fees obtainable at such places. As the proprietors do not restrain the waiters from receiving such fees, of course they take them into the account in making up their scale of wages. They themselves pay little, but they give the waiters the chance to make all they can out of the cus

tomers of the establishments. It is inevitable that the wages of waiters should be low under such circumstances Wherever the feeing system prevails it must tend to reduce wages. If the public contelleste to the reward of a servant, he will

get the less from his private master. That is a consequence of the feeing system, the world over. The fee is of the nature of a

commission in lieu of regular wages. So long, then, as waiters expect and de mand the privilege of taking tips they must expect to get less wages than are received by earners who have not the same opportunity. So long as they get fecs. their pay will never be regulated by the standard of the wages of workers who render services of the same value and who get no such fees. These waiters go into the business with that understanding. They prefer places because of their value as proluctive of fees rather than because of the

actual wages offered. Wherever the tipping system prevails it must regulate the amount of wages, and tend to keep those who profit by its chance outside of the run of wage earners. It also prevents uniformity in the standard of wages, and thus renders impracticable any general strike by its beneficiaries. They cannot get uniformity of reward except by getting uniformity of fees, and such gratuities cannot be regulated by a strike.

The Flood of Emigration from Quebec Under the heading of "A National Calamity" the Montreal Witness prints the report of a correspondent, who had been sent to investigate the proportions of the emigration to New England now flowing from the rural districts near the city of Que bec. It appears, according to the estimate of the railway agents at Quebec and Levis. that the inhabitants of this section of French-speaking Canada are abandoning their homes to an extent hitherto unparalleled, the average number of departures being from 100 to 150 a day from each of the principal stations on the lines running to the northeastern States. It is thought that the total exodus will not fall short of 20,000 a month during April, May, and June.

This loss of population is irreparable. Emigrants from Europe cannot be induced to occupy the forsaken farms so long as the Province of Quebec is included in the Dominion of Canada; while the French Canadians who migrate to New England never return to their native villages except for brief visits to relatives and friends. The result will be that vast tracts of land once cultivated will relapse into a waste. What renders the situation hopeless is the fact that the impulse to expatriation shows no signs of weakening, but is decidedly stronger this year than it was last. Strenu ous efforts have been made to check it, but in vain. Episcopal commands, sermons and personal appeals from the clergy, farm ers' clubs, repatriation societies, organized attempts to divert emigration to the Northwest, have all failed to stop the drain on the life blood of the Dominion.

The Canadian loyalists have endeavored to explain the discontent and misery which cause the exodus from the Province of Quebec, by attributing rulnous habits of intemperance to the French-speaking population. One might object to this explanation on the a priori ground that it falls to account for the ability of habitual drunkards to obtain comfortable livelihood as soon as they migrate to New England, But, as a matter of fact, there is, according to the correspondent of the Montrea Witness, no foundation for the charge. It ems that within the last generation there has been a vast change for the better in the drinking habits of the French Canadians. and that now there is scarcely a habitan house on either side of the lower St. Law rence, in which you do not encounter the temperance cross, the emblem of the reform started by the Rev. Mr. CHINIQUY many vears ago.

No: the French Canadians are deserting by tens of thousands the farms on which they were born, for the simple reason that they cannot keep body and soul together there. They cannot get lucrative work for their hands to do. It is useless to till their lands when they cannot get remunerative prices for the produce. What between the low returns for everything they have to sell and the high cost of everything they have to buy, coupled with the inordinate taxes which they have to pay, they cannot live any longer in their country. By the fear of starvation they are forced where, aithough taxes will be levied upon them, they can at least earn the money with which to meet them. They know where to go, because their relations and friends, who have siready emigrated, are continually sounding the praises of New England. The French Canadians who have settled in our northeastern States are not only self-supporting, but they are constantly giving substantial proofs of their prosperity by sending remittances to those whom they have left behind. Under such condition the time cannot be far distant when nearly the whole of the able-bodied population of French-speaking Canada will have trans-

ferred itself across the border. There is one way, and one way only, to stop the depopulation of Lower Canada; and that is to support the movement started by ex-Premier MERCIER, which aims at independence as a preliminary step, but contemplates the eventual admission of the province into the Union. The instant Quebec becomes a State in the Union its taxes will be lightened, and the prices of most of the commodities purchased by the farmers will be lowered, and, what is of far greater moment, its products will have free access to the American markets Farming lands throughout the province will acquire a value greater than they have ever yet possessed, and the output of their staple products will acquire propor tions for which there is no precedent, The parish priests, whose flocks are dwindling, and whose stipends are with every you drawing nearer to the vanishing point will recover the means of subsistence which they have a right to expect. It is strange that they have not already awak ened to the truth that the interests of their Church, no less than the secular interests of French-Canadian laymen, are threatened with catastrophe by the present connection of Quebec with the Dominion and wit Great Britain, and that they can only be promoted by the union of the province with the American republic.

Predicting Earthquakes.

Prof. FALB of Vienna Las attained some notoriety from the fact that he predicted the coming of both series of carthquake shocks from which the island of Zante has recently suffered.

Earthquake prognostications have been recorded as coming true in not a few in stances, but there is reason to believe that the fulfilment of the prophecies was pure ly accidental. Seismologists are not likely to give Prof. FALB much credit for pre science. They will say he merely happened to foretell what was coming.

We may, to be sure, predict earthquake in some regions with a good deal of confidence that the prognestication will come true. If we predict, for instance, that an earthquake or earth tremors will be feit in Japan to-morrow, the chances are that the prediction will come true, for one or two earth movements, on an average, are felt in

where exactly they will occur or what degree of violence they will exhibit.

The greatest boon which could be con-

ferred upon regions that are subject to violent earthquake shocks, would be the discovery of some means of foretelling the coming of these terrible calamities. For years seismologists have given their most earnest attention to this problem, but it cannot be said that they have made much progress. Prof. JOHN MILNE says that he and his assistants have spent years in observing the earthquake phenomena of Japan, but they have never yet succeeded n foretelling the coming of an earthquake. He says, however, that he has not yet given up the problem as insoluble. It is well known that earthquakes are sometimes preceded by unusual phenomena. such as underground noises or a change in the character of the water issuing from springs. Seismologists still hope that they may yet discover trusty data upon which to base correct predictions of the coming of lestructive earthquakes.

If Prof. FALB had founded his predictions upon seismologic discoveries affording such data, the fact would be of high scientific and practical importance. But nothing has been published to show that his fulfilled prophecies differ in any way from at east a dozen others that have been recorded within a few centuries past, and that seem to have been accidental and of no scientific value.

New York and Boston. The Episcopalians of Massachusetts will neet in convention on Wednesday of next week to elect a successor to the late Bishop PHILLIPS BROOKS, Only two prominent candidates for the distinction have been extensively considered and actually put forward, and both of them are noted clergymen of this city.

The first is the Rev. Dr. Drx, the distin guished rector of Trinity Church. He has been the ideal candidate of the High Church party of the Massachusetts Episcopalians; but from the beginning there was no probability that he would accept the bishopric of the old Puritan State, and within the last few days he has written to his Boston friends "to stop the use of my name in this connection," adding that "there are insuperable obstacles in the way of my accepting a call to a bishopric anywhere in the Church."

Dr. Dry is identified with New York, and it might have been assumed in advance that nothing would attract him to Boston. When Dr. Porres was elected Bishop of this diocese by a few votes over him, it was manifest that Dr. Drx would not again be a candidate for the episcopate. He belonirs to New York, and is so deeply rooted here that his transplantation to another diocese would seem impossible to him. If he is not Bishop of New York, he will never be Bishop at all. As the rector of Trinity Church he holds a place of extraordinary distinction, and wields an actual powe transcending in importance that possesses

by most Bishops. The candidate of the Broad Church has been the Rev. Dr. GREER of St. Bartholo mew's Church, in Madison avenue. He has been in New York for only a few years comparatively, but a transfer hence to Boston. even as a Bishop, is evidently repulsive to him. Here he won speedy distinction as a clergyman of conspicuous intellectual ability and powerful eloquence. At St. Bartholo new's, too, Dr. Greek is surrounded by men who have the financial resources and the large liberality which enable him to conduct the spiritual and charitable enterprises of the parish on an extensive scale. His position there is one of the most enviable and most important in the whole Episcopal Church. Moreover, Dr. GREER came to New York from New England, and having breathed its freer and more vitalizing air the prospect of confinement in the cramped and cramping moral and intellectual conditions of Boston is not grateful to him. He also has finally and positively an nounced that he would not accept an elec-

tion as Bishop of Massachusetts. Boston came to New York to get in Dr DONALD a successor to Dr. BROOKS as rector of its Trinity Church, and it looked to New York for a successor to him in the Massachusetts bishonrie. Here is the great centre of clerical ability and distinction, the New York Episcopal pulpit never before having attained so high a level and se commanding an influence as it now occupies and possesses. The misfortune of Boston is that after a man large enough to satisfy New York requirements has lived under New York conditions, and has experienced their invigorating impulse and broadening education and cultivation, the thought of voluntary exile to the Puritan capital i exceedingly repugnant to him.

When President CLEVELAND shall be sa luted to-morrow by the cannon of all the pow ers represented in the naval review, he wil enjoy an honor never before conferred upon any President of the United States. When saluted by the marching marines and sailors in the land parade, he will enjoy another onor without a parallel in Presidential an nais. Upon these occasions the President will bear himself with becoming dignity. He holds a great office.

The Brooklynites cannot be very angr at Dr. DEPEW, for they have invited him to give them another speech. We do not suppose that he will again poke fun at Brooklyr or pitch into its Government, or fall foul of Mayor Boody, or say anything about officia derelictions, or get off such jokes as he got off the last time, or scold his hearers, or say any thing unpleasant. We suppose that he wil puff Brooklyn to the skies, and argue that its people, or some of them, do get their shoes blackened once in a while. Great is the Doctor

We fear that at this time many New Yorkers have forgotten that there ever wa such a place as Chicago, and do not remember the report that the Chicago Fair may be opened next week. The eyes of the American people are fixed upon New York in these gale days. It is to this place that the visitors are coming in multitudes. It is here that the exhibition is held, and will be kept open straight along. Chicago? Why. yes. We are told that ots of the people who live out there have come here this week to see a show such as can never be seen in Chicago, or anywhere else on the Illinois River. Let them come, and behave themselves.

We wonder that some of the men who can't get a job" don't go fishing. The waters near here are alive with fish. This is a good time for codfishing. There are plenty of boats running out to the codfisheries, and a man car buy a ticket to them for a low price, or from sixtr-five to seventy-five cents, and cheape still if he likes to make up a club. We learned yesterday from an advertisement in THE SU that the passengers on a steamboat which struck out from here last Tuesday "caught 153 cod and basketfuls blackfish and one to two pound cunners." Even better stories than that have been told this season. A catcher can take his codfish home and cat them with his family, or, if he has too many fish for household consumption, he can sell them to his neighbors. He should either eat or sell them. however, soon after they are caught, for they spoil in a few days. There are several ways of cooking codfish.

Lots of the men who sit on the benches in that country every day; but we cannot tell 'City Hall Park or loaf at the corners, saying

they can't got a job, might make a good thing by going fishing any of these days. The salt sea air is refreshing and will give them an appetite for the fish they caten, even for the cunners. Get up, ye lazy louts! The fish are

waiting for re. We welcome the war ships of the powers, and may they ever police the seas in harmony. We salute their commanders and officers, to all of whom we offer the toast that they live ever in brotherhood. We raise our cheers in honor of the marines and sailors, to whom be peace alway. Let the Englishman and the Bussian, let the Frenchman and the German. let the Spaniard and the Italian, let the Brazilian and the American, let the Datchman and the Dane, let us all, good friends, join hands in fraternity under the star-spangled banner. A bumper for all the powers! all-bail for mankind! A chorus for the world! And let the cannon roar from the united squadrons as the peaceful pmans ascend to heaven!

This is a great occasion.

Our venerable and gentle contemporary, the Philadelphia Ledger, celebrates its new office as a friendly organ of the Administration by discarding the primitive blanket form n which it has been known and loved so long n Philadelphia and the rest of the world, and comes forth in new and seemly modern garment, a twenty-page paper, with illustrations and all the other improvements of journalism up to date. We dare say there will be murmurs along the Schurikill, for this old friend's face has seemed to the praisers of past time. which is the Philadelphian present, one not to be beautified by new gauds. Yet, if the Ledge changes its outward seeming, it will not change its inward spirit. It will still be a reflection of Mr. CHILDS, kindly and benevolent and placid toward all mankind, conscious of prosperity and virtue but not puffed up thereby, devoted editorially in the main to the propagation of truths which nobody can deny. The same old tree will grow in the northwest corner of the real estate advertisements; the same old house will stand, superior to the winds and floods, at the northeast corner. Out of the old fields cometh the new corn." We salute our venerable contemporary and its amiable proprietor. May his days be long

in the land, and the number of his teacups as the sands of the seashore! We yesterday had the pleasure of a visit from Dr. RICARDO MORAGAS, editor of La Unión Catolica, an Important daily journal of Madrid. He is on his way to the Chicago Exposition,

and leaves here his fraternal salutations for the press of New York. The rush of visitors to the city began yesterday when the naval fleet appeared in the ower bay and the flags of many powers fluttered along the approaches to New York. Those of our visitors who got here on Monday were the wisest; those who got here yesterday were in time for the preliminary scenes of the naval review; those who get here to-day will enjoy a rare spectacle as the armada advances up the Hudson River; all visitors who desire to witness the marine pageant of to-mor row, and hear the booming of the cannon, had better get here pretty early in the morning. Never before was there a chance to see anything like this naval review in American waters or the naval parade on land; and it is

not likely that there will be another chance of

that all our visitors, many thousands of whom

have come here from far-away places in the in-

land States, will enjoy their trip to New York this week. Austria has declined to receive Mr. Max Jupp as American Consul-General at Vienna. or the reason that he was formerly an Austrian subject. England has offered no objecion to the appointment of Gen. PATRICK A. COLLINS as American Consul-General at Lonion, though the General was formerly a British subject, and has always stood up for Irish home rule. Austria's objection to Jupp must be respected by our Government, but it is a bumptious and habetudinous objection for all

For the benefit of our friends the hotel waiters, we take occasion to make a remark. The chief features of the American method of procedure in all cases may be described in a few plain words of commanding importance: That every citizen shall stand up for his lawful and proper rights; that no citizen shall invade the lawful and proper rights of any fellow citizen; and that all citizens are entitled to the protection of the law in the maintenance of their rights against all assailants. In these words is embodied a great American principle

The Hudson River, the placid and beauteous river, the river upon which stands the grandest of American cities, forms an ideal course for the moving squadrons of the naval review. Broadway and the Fifth avenue con titute an ideal course for the land parade. There is not in all the country another river like our Hudson, or another so well adapted for the review. There is not in any other American city than this such a passageway as we have for the parade. New York has no need of boasting. Here she stands.

The German musicians have been mitted to this country upon the ground that they are "artists," while the Chinese theatrical performers have been excluded under the pre text that they are not artists. The German musicians were allowed to make a display of their art at the landing place, but to the Chinese players that privilege was denied. If the inspector of the Chinese had been of the Chinese race, as the inspector of the Germans was of the German race, we do not believe there would have been any discrimination against the Chinese. It is evident that, in this country. China does not possess the privileges of the most favored nations, and yet we demand that China shall grant to Americans

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I have been employed over twenty years in one of the large dry goods stores on Sixth avenue and am a daily reader of your great journal. I have found so many good things in it I never thought it necessary to roturn you special thanks, but I cannot let the article ("Secrets of Shop Girl Life") in to-day's issue pass without saving something to you about it. I consider it the finest and best article of the kind ever printed, and I have seen many on the subject. Whoever stated the latter part of the article about the employees stated it exactly as it is, and they have mine, and no doubt many others', thanks for it. If the ladies would only take a hint from it and finish their shopping earlier, so that we could close at 5, it would do an immense amount of good. Let THE SUN advocate it and it will have the blessings of many, as it has had mine for many, many years. Yours respectfully.

APRIL 23, 1803.

Cablust Officers in Congress-A Suggestio to Mr. Cleveland.

From the New York Recorder. Will Mr. Cleveland try to include among his governmental surprises the allotment of seals in the House to Cabinet officers! In his observations on Parliament the late James Shapherd Pike said: "This practice of bringing the executive officers before Parliament to explain and defend their bouget is an admirable on and it is a wonder that we did not introduce it into ou system at the outset." Mr. Cleveland might do this quite as constitutionally as he sent Blount to Hawaii.

Gosh ! Et Tu, Brute!

To the Editor of Tue Sun-Sire It is Humiliating to the true Blue Democrats to hear such Papers as The ses throwing Slang at office Seekers and Place Bunt ers. Just as though Republicans aught to be allowed to hold all the offices in the government—and Democrats anght to Stand Aside, and let the Ends feast upon the fat of A Democratic victory. If you think that Democrate like to hear Just Such Slang as you are throwing at them through your Paper your are Saddly mistaken. I now Direct you to stop my Paper when Sabscription Expires which is May the 1st. 1823

P. H. NEWMAN, Atterney-ablaw. De nie Senings Ala . April 16.

CANADA AND HAWAIL Value of the Telends to the Consellan Parish

VICTORIA, B. C., April 23.-Canadian Torios and Imperialists are much interested in Commissioner Blount's operations at Honolulu Early in 1889 the Tory Government at Ottawa induced Parliament to offer a subsidy o \$125,000 a year for a fortnightly steamship service between British Columbia and Aus tralia. It being understood that this subsidy was to be reinforced by one from the Australian colonies, and that the British Government would deal liberally by the company in the matter of postal subsidies. The object of the Ottawa Government, as avowed in Parliament, was to promote closer trade relations between Canada and Austra I . and also to strengthen the British empire by establishing a direct route between Liverpool. Quebec. British Columbia, and Sydney or Melbourne. The steamship line was to be run by the Canadian Pacific Ratiroad Company, which, about the same time, received a handsome subsidy from the Canadian and British Governments for putting on a line between British Columbia and China and Japan.

Shortly after this, Mr. Blaine, through Mr. H.

A. P. Carter, Hawalian Minister at Washing-

ton, proposed to the late King Kalakaua an

enlargement of the provisions of the treaty

between the United States and Hawaii. Mr.

Blaine wished to obtain a naval station at

Pearl Harbor and to get the assent of the King to a pledge that Hawaii should not enter into treaty arrangements with European or Asiatio powers without the previous knowledge of the United States, which should have the right to land troops whenever such a step might be deemed necessary for the preservation of order. The Canadian Government was greatly alarmed at these proposals. Honolulu is almost a necessary port of call between British Columbia and Sydney. From Victoria to Honolulu the distance is 2,400 miles. from Honolulu to Sydney 4.300. A steamship of the type of the Canadian Pacific vessels running between British Columbia and Yokohama or Hong Kong could traverse the whole distance with the supply of coal which she might take on at Victoria; but a heavy coal storage implies enhanced rates for freight. Canadian steamers from here could coal airesh at Honolulu. The late Sir John Macdonald at once cabled the British Government that the scheme for direct trade between Canada and Australia was endangered by Mr. Blaine's negotiations. The British Government, no doubt, saw that its own larger interests in the Pacific were to some extent menaced. A project for laying a cable between Victoria or Vancouver and Honolulu, with an extension to Sydney and Auckland had been set on foot by Mr. Sandford Fleming, formerly Chief Engineer of the Canadian Government railways. and its backers protested that Mr. Blaine was putting their pipe out. It was likewise represented to Ottawa that the control of Hawaii by the United States might, under conditions readily conceivable, prove the ruin of the Canadian Pacific steamship line to China. There was a good deal of agitation all round. But it so happened that Mr. Ashford, Kalakaua's Attorney-General, visited his home in Canada about this time, and when he returned to the islands he turned the King against Mr. Blaine's propositions. Sir John Macdonald promised to enter into a liberal reciprocity treaty with Kalakaua, and the British Government seems also to have made him promises. Of course Sir John's treaty never saw the light. the kind in the nineteenth century. We trust The recent act of the United States in

> taking temporary possession of the islands renewed the plarm in Canada. At the session of Parliament just closed the Government was questioned on the subject and asked to press upon the Government of Great Britain the extreme necessity, in the interest of Canada, of doing something. Speeches were made by Mr. Maclean, M. P., Col. O'Brien, M. P., and others. Mr. Blount's course in ordering the withdrawal af the United States flag and the United States forces is accepted by some of he British naval officers here as evidence that Mr. Cleveland is going to let the Royalists in Hawaii have it all their own way, but the majority are of the opinion that the President could hardly afford to run the risk of seeing Britain, Japan, or any other for-eign power acquire a foothold there. The British naval authorities at this station have all along said that Hawaii must certainly be worth as much to the United States as Britain, and the value to Britain, if Britain controlled the islands, would be almost beyond calculation. Apart from their being a nalf-way house between Canada and Australia. they would be of immense importance to Britain in strengthening berself in the Pacific against Russia. The fortifications at Esquimalt, B. C., bear no comparison with the huge and Russian preponderance in this quarter of the world will be all the more commanding when the Trans-Siberian railroad is fully completed. Hence the universal opinion here is that, if Uncle Sam means to scuttle out of Hawaii and leave the islands to their fate. Britain will be only too glad, with his leave, to

enter into full or partial possession. The Grandest American Mountain.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In regard to the difference of opinion between Mr. David . Wells and your anonymous correspondent, Seattle." mermit me to say that during s visit to "the greatest of American mountains last summer I took some pains to inquire into the disputed subject of its name. I found that in Tacoma everybody prefers that the euphonious name of that city should be borne by the majestic mountain which overlooks it, while in Seattle, for no other apparent reason than "a lodged hate and a certain loathing" that Seattle chorishes toward Tacoma, everybody clings to the name "Rainler" with a desperate fondness that is highly amusing to an outsider. The result of my inquiries was that I decided, notwithstanding the dictum of a self-constituted "Government Board to settle such questions," to call the mountain Tacoma in my "Urania" lecture on the "Wonders of America." That is the name which has been adopted in the official maps of Fierce county, in which the mountain stands and it is also the name by which the mountain is known to those who have done the most in exploring its wonders. When so euphonious a native name as Tacoma exists, why should the noblest mountain on this coptinent have attached to it the exceedingly ugly name of an obscure English Admiral, who never saw the mountain, and whose deeds are so unknown to fame that as Mr. Wells has said, he cannot be found in any ordinary dictionary of biography?

New York, April 24. while in Seattle, for no other apparent reason

Bright Dick Quick.

From the Leavation Free The favorite student at the East Maine Conference Seminary at Bucksport is Dick Quick, the first mate of the four-masted schooner Talopa, who had the courage to enter the institution without knowing even how to read or write, but in two forms, with hard work, has become one of the smart pupils, and can now handle a pen as well as a marlingspike.

Compromised on a Cry Cyc . From the Buff sto Charter.

Mrs. Youngwed—Tom and I had quite an argument over whether we should buy a bicycle or a tricycle.
Fond Father liew did you settle it?
Mrs. Youngwed—Compromised on a baby carriage.

From A. Chicago Daily Tribune

"You say you wanst lived off a the fat of the land "leored wikabout Beggs." How'd ye eat it?" Et it with the forks of the road," responded Rusty Rulus.

Scriber's Magazine dons a new dress for its

"Exhibition Number" a remarkable instance of the re-suits obtainable in magazine making by intelligent effort and a wise expenditure of money. Two charp ing illustrations in color by Marchetti and Robert Stum carry along the innovation begun by this magazine a few months agained the uncolored illustrations of fered with lavian hand, are in the best styles of their crea ors, both artists and engravers. Washington's own account of the Braddock campaign is the most important article to be noted in the magazine; but it is accompanied by worthy friends, among them articles by W. D. Howe I. Bret Harte. Walter Besant, Thomas Hardy, Mrs. Hurnait, and Miss Jawett, and poems by Thomas Balley Addrich and Robert Louis Rievenson. Even this long list does not exhaust the contents of this

THE HOME RULE QUESTION.

Approach of the Flant Struggle in the United Kingdom. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sire The Home Rule bill now before the Parliament of Great Britain, drawn largely by the Hon. Edward Blake of Canada, of Irish blood, is entering upon a most interesting stage in its

listory and for its opponents a crucial period. There seems to be a reasonable ground for sope that the bill, somewhat modified in Committee of the Whole, will receive the sanction of a majority of the House of Commons and be sent to the Lords for their approval or condemnation during this session of Parliament. The friends of home rule for Ireland must be prepared for its rejection by the Lords as epresenting monarchical Government in

Great Britain. The conflict will then enter upon its grandest and its final stage. That the issue of the battle will be a Waterloo for the Lords, and sooner or later for the throne, there is not much reason to fear. The Irish people are not simply contending against enormous power for he inalienable right of self-government for themselves alone, nor even for England, Sentland, and Wales, but for all Europe. The asserted divine right of Kingship is being weighed in the balance in the United Kingdo and the result of the investigation is not

There may be delays, flank movements by

weigned in the caisance in the canted anison, and the result of the investigation is not doubtful.

There may be delays, flank movements by the monarchical party who control the wealth of the kingdom and are in possession; and even apparent severe defeats; but each delay and seeming defeat will only serve to make the victory more complete when achieved.

The conflict between the Irish people and the monarchical barty is irrepressible and will never cease until monarchical institutions in Great Britain are crucified and buried in the grove of political obliviop.

The democracy of Britain is girding itself for any emergency that may arise. A few defeats like our own liuil Run for the republican party of England will do no harm to the cause in the end; on the contrary, will do much good, in that it will insten the final conflict and sweep away all existing obtacles to the birth of a great republic. No true American or lover of constitutional government, republican in form and expressed by Mr. Lincoin's immortal words, "of the people, by the people, for the people, to the sease of the Irish cause.

In essence and spirit it ig the same issue, in a less offensive form, which we settled by our late civil war. When the battle is over and the republic of Great Britain and Ireland is fully established we in America will more properly appreciate the Irish race and understand why in this free land it has been so influentian in controlling legislation and the administration of justice.

Frejudice will give place to admiration, and the Irish will ramk high among the races who have blessed and upilited humanity.

Then will Mr. Glasistone, who has for so many years contended with class, racial and religious prejudices and animosities, an enormous money power, a strongly entrenched aristooracy controlling a well-disciplined army and the strongest navy in the world, governing in most respects wisely and well, stand for the in all his giory as the founder of a great republic, which shall be truly called in the near future the mot

North America.
From no great journal of high character and lofty purpose in all the world for these many years has the frish cause received more intelligent, appreciative, effective, consistent, persistent, and generous support than from The Sun.
Francis Wayland Gless.
BROOKLYN, April 24, 1893.

SUNEKA US.

-The lawns of St. Patrick's Cathedral, ordinarily the greenest, smoothest, and closest in town, came badly brough the winter, and are looking thinner than for many years past.

—The cry of the whippoorwill is the recognized sign

of summer in the South, as the cry of the cuckoo in England, and already his note has been heard as far north as Edgefield, South Carolina. -One of the odd sights in the rear of St. Patrick's Cathedral is an occasional gathering of housemaids from the archiepiacopal residence busy shaking and brushing many black clerical looking garments which are left to air on the iron fence that encloses the yard. —John Morgan, a farmer of Parksville, Edgetled county, S. C., has greatly intercated his neighbors by alternating rows of cotton with rows of specialed peas. He expects to have a crop of each, and to improve his

land with the pea bulls, which are rich in ammonia, making a good manure.

—It would be interesting to know how the word "key," which is the characteristic name of many small is ands in the Spanish-American waters, should have crept so far north as the const of New Jersey, where it is found in Key Hast and Key West. The word is from the same roo. as quay, and it appears some hundreds of times between Fiorida and the coast of

will be slow to accept the official opinion that it is un-wholesome to live near a stable, for there is a widewholesome to the how less in and about stables are exempt from certain infections diseases, especially small-pox. Doubtless the edge of ammonia that comes from stables is regarded as a disinfectant. There is a epular belief that burial in stable manure is a cure for

mail-pox.

-The habit that Southern negroes have of talking to themselves is noticed by every one in the towns below Mason and Dixon's line. One servant in a Softhern family used to carry on conversations with herself. sometimes alleging carelesaness and disorder in one tone of voice, then defending herself from those charges in another tone. She would upbraid and apply disagreeable epithets to herself when things were not to her mind, while at other times, especially when she was dressed in her best, she would stand before her mirror and assure her reflection that she was just as

pretty as white folks.

Those curious abbreviations of common English

names of implements usual with Italian laborers are gaining a certain currency. The Italian laborer calls shovel "shov," cellar "cell," and hatchet "hatch? English-speaking foremen find it convenient to adopt these abbreviations and many others in managing their men, and so all day long in a working gang one may hear common words thus abbreviated the the other hand the Italians pick up and misapprehen? many English words, especially oaths. "Dann" seems with them to be an equivalent of very, and an Italian laborer, smilling blandly and without profuse inject, will sainte his employer with "Damn cold morning." -"Here's something that will interest you. ' sail a physician, as he placed a lump of stary looking stone in the hands of a scribe. "A patient of mine have that this morning with as grand an air as if she were giving me a silver dinner service. No doubt what ho was it had as great a value. It's a madetane. You've read accounts of them. Put them on a dor bite and they will suck it and give off green froth, and all that and of rubbish. There's no such thing as a materone in ins-world. Touch the stone to your tongue. Notice abo-thing? Sticks, doesn't it? That is because it is anbydrous. It has gone through a slight chemical change and baslost a part of the water that was the its cracinal composition, so that it readily also rike moisture. It will stick to a cut or a bite or anything class that is wet, and that is all there is not. Had it a harmless sort of superstition, and if it makes any poor devit comfortable, for goodness sade, let him believe in it.—The deadening nature of debt has been shown that and again in the deal regions of coasiers Pennsylvania, where a miner sometimes werks for ten years without receiving any sade parament because some disaster has brought him in debt to the company store. Mins owner and miner share the financial reas of mining, and it sometimes happens that an accident will place beyond the miner's reach thousants of tone of oas which he has only with in mits of labor out for which he could had draw fail pay until it had been delivered at the breaker. While he was thus been, he lived upon credit at the company store, and the disaster left him deeply in debt. The effect upon many men has been to make them unterly indifferent to their future, and at least one mine owner, recognizing the evit results of such conditions, make the rule to discharge and miner and is honelessly in debt. The discharge clears droue. It has gone through a slight chemical change

suits of such conditions, makes it a rule to discharge a miner who is hepelessly in debt. The discharge clears his score, and many men this relieved or their hunders depart from the obsi regions with the rilitie belong-ings to begin above elsewhere, armed with the example that hope alone can give. Ease your cough by using Dr. D. Jayne's Expectorant, a sure and helpful medicine for all throat and sunfailments, and a curative for calling. - Afa.

suits of such conditions, makes it a rule to discharge